

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1864.

To the People of Kentucky—Some Facts for their Consideration.

We would urge every man in Kentucky to read the article we here append. It is from the pen of E. D. Mansfield, Esq., and appeared in the Cincinnati Gazette of October 27. The facts stated are true, beyond any successful controversy.

It is not probable that the vote of Kentucky will be important in the decision of the Presidential question. But it is important to every honest, well-meaning citizen of Kentucky that he should take that position before his country and posterity which he intends to take, and which he is willing to abide by. All the States of the Republic have some peculiar interest. These particular interests should, within reasonable limits, be respected. Even in regard to the extreme South they should be respected, and it was only when that section determined to extend its peculiar interests and doctrines over the whole territory of the United States that there was any difficulty.

Kentucky had with this extreme South a common interest in slavery. Because of this fact the South claimed Kentucky as a party to the rebellion. Her people were divided in opinion, overrun with armies and is even now made a scene of robbery and murder by highwaymen, under the name of guerrillas.

From this scene of civil and military misfortune what can save her? Is she to continue to be crushed between the upper and nether millstones? The only power on earth to save her is the Government of the United States. But against this Government the whole power of the rebellion (including thousands of Kentucky's own sons) is engaged. It is a question of life or death. It is one which has but two sides; and it is wholly impossible to avoid being on one or the other. You are either for maintaining this Government in full force over this whole country, or you are against it. You have a right to be on either, but you cannot be on both. This is a case which admits of no compromise whatever. The war is a fact—representative of all the questions, interests and opinions of any importance—or the nature, duties, and destiny of this Government. If the theory of Southern politicians is true, that the States can arrest the functions of the Government at their pleasure, and that slavery is a divine institution, on the same level with marriage and family government—for these are the exact doctrines of the South—the days of the Republic will be as brief as those of any which Greece or Italy produced. They will be much briefer, for no Republic on earth hastened to an untimely end at the speed with which this will, a rebellion, founded on such ideas, is successful. You can only be on one side of this question. Whatever side you are on, we do not now seek to change your real settled opinions. What we want you to do is to take, in fact, the side you intend to take and stand by for all time. You ask why should this be doubted? Are we not intelligent people? Assuredly we are. But the hurry of events, and the multiplicity of facts is so great, that any one may be excused for not remembering them in order. We are now about to call your attention to a Kentucky record, and only a Kentucky record. You are asked in Kentucky to vote for General McClellan as President. We have no time to discuss his utter unfitness for such a place. Your minds have been turned from that to the discussion of the war. Well then, McClellan was nominated on the Chicago platform. That platform asserts, first, that the war is "unlucky," and second, that there ought to be an immediate "cessation of hostilities." Now, you observe that neither General McClellan nor Mr. Pendleton have denied one word of that platform—not a word of it. General McClellan indeed says he is for war for the Union, but denies no word of the platform; and a cessation of hostilities is his mode of carrying on war. The rebels will ask for no longer cessation of hostilities than he made at Manassas and Antietam. At any rate, candidates are the creatures of their parties, and no man should be either asked or trusted to betray his friends.

Now to the Kentucky Record. What have you Kentuckians done about this Chicago platform, and what are you expected to do? Kentuckians, don't you know that this Chicago platform originated in Kentucky, and that you have voted upon and decided it? Don't you know that? The fact is, the whole case arose in Kentucky. You decided it, and you are now required, by some of your leaders, to reverse that decision. Have you really changed your minds, or can these men make you do what you do not intend to do? Let us see. Here is the Record: On Thursday night, January 29th, 1863, there was a meeting of so-called "Democratic" members of the Legislature of Kentucky. Johnson, of Scott county, was President, and Bush, of Hancock, Secretary. Grover (we believe from Owen) moved a set of resolutions which were unanimously adopted. The preamble accused the Administration of every conceivable wrong, outrage and usurpation, couched in language so violent and bombastic that Mr. Grover proved his legitimate descent from the great orators of the South. The main points of the resolutions were, that Lincoln's proclamations of September, 1862, and January, 1863, were not warranted by any code, civil or military, and "not to be submitted to by a people jealous of their liberties," and second, that Kentucky will unite with the "Democracy of the Northern States" in bringing about a speedy termination of the war, and for this end "we insist upon a suspension of hostilities and an armistice, to enable the belligerents to agree upon terms of peace." There you have the Chicago Platform, almost in its very words. This is a strange coincidence, but no stranger than the fact that the same tree should have the same leaves. All these proceedings had one common origin. That origin was Jefferson Davis and the rebel Government. The rebels know very well that they cannot continue the war much longer, and that all the talk about fighting on without their towns and keeping up guerrillas is idle talk. They don't want to submit; and if they do not, they will be destroyed. To avoid either of these they got up the scheme of an armistice, cessation of hostilities, a National Convention and a compromise, which they think can be gradually brought about. This was their scheme, and no one with his eyes open can doubt it. Events and facts on every hand prove it. The communications of the loyal States, and the friends of the loyal Government with their friends in the loyal States, is perfect and frequent. Vallandigham announced the same thing in substance. Clay, Holcomb and Sanders went to Niagara to perfect the ar-

rangements with the Chicago Convention. But the most convincing fact is the course of the secessionists in England. They not only heard of his scheme, (receiving it, doubtless, directly from the rebels at Richmond,) but believed it would be successful so far that they conducted commercial and financial affairs on that assumption, till they began to find out their mistake, and suffer the consequences. England will suffer terribly for her faith in Southern rebels. Let it be so. If men will side with crime and evil, the retributions of Providence will sooner or later overtake them. Let us proceed. Chicago (in spirit full of treason) accepted the rebel scheme, and with it accepted a Kentucky delegation of the Democratic party, which met at Frankfort, 29th of January, 1863, and accepted their platform, proposed by Grover, and unanimously adopted, and said 29th of January, by said "Democratic party," that there should be "a suspension of hostilities," &c., &c. Such was the origin of the Chicago Convention, and such the principles of which Gen. McClellan is to be the representative. Now let us go back to the Kentucky record, and see what Kentucky did in the matter. The meeting at Frankfort called a Convention to meet on the 18th of February, nominate candidates, appoint Commissioners, &c. When the Convention met—Col. Gilbert commanding the United States military forces—dispersed the Convention as disloyal and traitorous. It must be remarked that the original meeting had denounced the taking of "bay," "boats" and other provender for the army. On the receipt of this intelligence, Mr. Powell, the "Democratic" Senator from Kentucky, flushed with "Democratic victories" in Ohio, New York, New Jersey, &c., denounced this proceeding of "a satrap of power," of the Democratic people were for peace, and that these resolutions exhibited their opinions. He wanted the resolutions to go on record as a monument vindicating these true lovers of constitutional liberty. It was upon this occasion that Senator Wilson, of Mass., instantly rose and said: "I too desire to have it go upon the enduring records of the country, for these records will bear to all coming generations the damning evidence, the men who conceived that address, (the Frankfort Resolutions) the men who penned that address, and the men who signed that address, and the men who applauded that address, are traitors to their country and its democratic institutions." Such were the proceedings, so far, on the Frankfort Resolutions; that is the original of the Chicago platform. Let us now see what Kentucky did further.

Unable to have their secession Convention, the same set of persons put forth Chas. A. Wickliffe as their candidate for Governor. The Union Convention nominated Thos. E. Bramlette, for Governor, and he was elected by some 50,000 majority. That was the verdict of the people of Kentucky on the Chicago platform in 1863. You will remember that Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation had been issued months before that election, and that Kentucky acted with full knowledge of every fact which now exists.

You will next remark that since that time it has pleased the Louisville Journal, Mr. Bramlette, Mr. Jacob, and various other persons, whom you were accustomed to consider as Union men, to turn their coats and come out with a Democratic jacket; and not only that but a jacket out according to the pattern of Grover's resolutions, January 29, 1863, that is, the Chicago platform of 1864. It is of no consequence what the motive was; whether a love of slavery, a love of the "Constitution as it is," or an ambitious desire to make Kentucky a sort of stepping stone for the march of armies, parties and resolutions. There is the fact. They sat down at Chicago, cheek by jowl with the Secessionists of January 29th, 1863, and they expect you, people of Kentucky, to jump over the fence with them! They expect you to stand on the same platform, to-day, which you rejected with scorn and contempt in 1863! Is that your intention? Are you really the pretty little lambs who must follow the bellwethers wherever they lead? And will you tell the gallant soldiers of Kentucky that you are for a "cessation of hostilities," leaving the blood and bones of your loved dead in a foreign land? Leaving widows and orphans to seek the remains of husbands under a rebel flag and in a rebel land? That is what your "Conservative" leaders in Kentucky would have you do. They want you to leave your dead in a foreign land; to see the flag of rebellion flying over your face, and hear Georgia and South Carolina (as they did in 1828) again resolving they will buy no Kentucky hogs and hemp. We don't much wonder at their rejecting the hemp, for it is a dangerous article to them.

People of Kentucky! what can these "Conservatives" be after that they want you to turn your coats and jump the fence to follow them? We know nothing of motives, but professing they are afraid of losing slave property and getting negro equality. Well, suppose, Kentuckians, you begin an inquiry how many people in Kentucky are interested in slaves, and how much you are to lose by their getting drafted or running off? For, observe, Mr. Lincoln's proclamation don't touch slaves in Kentucky. In 1850 there were 38,000 persons in Kentucky who held slaves, of whom only 28,000 held more than one—that is, were really interested in slave property. Of these, many were women and orphans; very many more have gone into the rebel army and territory. It will be a very large estimate to say that 20,000 voters in Kentucky are in any way interested in the preservation of slavery. Many of them are men, not inclined to preserve slavery at the expense of their country. It comes, then, to this: that the "conservatives" of Kentucky want the great body of free independent voters in Kentucky to oppose the Administration; adopt the Chicago platform; make a "cessation of hostilities," acknowledge the independence of the rebel Confederacy, and curse Kentucky in future years, as she has been cursed in all the past, that they may serve the interests of a few slaveholders. That is the whole story of "conservative" politics, all told. Is that what you intend, to do, people of Kentucky? Do it, and posterity will never thank you for any noble part in preserving the Union and Liberty of your country. We are building monuments now on which undying epitaphs will be written. Shall it be said of us that we took part with those who would perpetuate fetters for the human race? Would you keep Kentucky far behind her sister States? Then follow these "conservative" gentlemen.

Morrow, Oct. 25th. E. D. M.

The military style of dress is to be the ladies only wear the coming season. They are to have tight sleeves, coat tails, taut jackets, and even epaulets. In short, they are to dress as nearly alike the gentlemen as possible, provided the gentlemen be dressed a la militaire—the only exception being unmentionables.

Train on the Track!

Gen. Francis Train made a speech at Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, October 22, to an audience of about four thousand, which was all that could be crowded into the hall. Train was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and has been on intimate terms with the Democratic leaders, but having concluded that the whole Democratic concern was against the country, he is now bombarding the gunboat party. We make the following extracts:

I went to Chicago, you know. I think my sentiments are pretty well known by this time. I went to Washington to get the Convention postponed, and succeeded. They had packed the cards around McClellan, and I went to New York, and there they got "no" I went to Washington and got Cox and forty-four of these Democrats to sign a paper in favor of a postponement of the Convention. Belmont still refused. I then went to Thomas B. Florence who was really the Chairman of the Committee, as Belmont was simply one of the bolters at Baltimore. The "writing was on the wall" now, and the Convention was postponed.

I went to Nebraska and was appointed a delegate from that territory to the Convention. I then saw Saunders and Clay and Tucker. I wanted to know what their terms were, and then I went to Chicago. The delegates were for McClellan, but I could see no difference between Lincoln and McClellan. I did not see where McClellan had the advantage of Lincoln, as he had advised him to do what he was censured for. I take the stump speeches of the Democrats at Chicago, against Lincoln, and will apply every one of them to McClellan. [Cheers.] They talk about illegal arrests. Who introduced them, if it was not McClellan in Maryland?

They talk about the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. I ask who ordered the suspension of the writ in the case of Judge Carmichael? You talk about a draft! Who recommended it? Look at McClellan's letter of the 7th of July when he was for emancipation as a "military necessity."

Yes, I saw that this "Democratic" party was simply after the public plunder. [Laughter and cheers.] I saw that "the cohesive power of public plunder" would be too much for them. If these Republicans, with their limited knowledge of the affairs of State, could manage to steal so much in so short a time, for God's sake what could we do who have had so much more experience. [Laughter and cheers.]

I will tell you who were my candidates. My candidates were the army and the navy. [Cheers.] My platform was to drive the French out of Mexico and England off the sea. [Cheers.] I said that my candidate was the man who had, at the commencement of the war, telegraphed to New Orleans, "if any many hauls down the American flag shoot him down." [Cheers.] My Vice President was the navy. I want no better man than that "Old Salamander," who chained himself to the masthead as he went into Mobile Bay. [Cheers.] This, these Democrats said, we won't do. Then it was that I saw treason. George B. McClellan is simply the chattel of Sam Barlow, and Sam Barlow is the mere chattel of August Belmont, and Belmont is the agent of the Rothschilds, who are the agents of the Confederate Government in England. [Cheers.] They are going on sending money through these agencies, to try to carry the State of Pennsylvania in November. [Cries.] "They can't do it!" When I saw this I thought it time for me to leave. They saw I was not for McClellan, and then it was they said, "You can't go with the Convention." I knew that the rules of Congress governed the Convention, and that a delegate for a territory could be admitted without the privilege of speaking. But it was quite nauseating to see the political magots moving around in that Convention. [Laughter.] They did not want a man there with an audience of 150,000 men back of him. Long went in, and found there was no "freedom of speech" in that Convention. It was the rule of the New York rowdies. I said, Good-bye Manhattan. I told them it was time to think of the Union and the country, and that you couldn't do it on that platform. I found the Regency and the Rothschilds ruled the entire destiny of that Convention. I know no more pitiful sight than to see the Pennsylvania delegation cringing before these New York men. When New York took snuff, all Pennsylvania sneezed. [Laughter.] When New York laid an egg, all Pennsylvania cackled.

I had one hundred delegates to go for Dix. In the morning Pendleton told me "So help me God, I will do all I can to beat McClellan," and I think he has. [Laughter.] At ten o'clock they offered him the Vice Presidency, and he went over! I saw Vallandigham at the breakfast table, and I said to him, "You have sold out the concern, and I can find it out I'll burst the whole thing." Vallandigham said, "Train, you talk too loud!" The next morning it was all closed out. Under the idea of "pup," they supposed there was nothing but what they could carry. I saw their platform. It was the most singular amalgamation of men and things I ever saw. Soon after, I wrote my opinion of it.

Resolved, In order to please the Trimmer War candidate, we have War.

Resolved, In order to please all, that the war goes on until we get in. [Laughter.]

At the same time it reminded me of a little story, wherein it is related that it was

Resolved, That we have a new jail.

Resolved, That the new jail stands where the old jail stood.

Resolved, That the old jail be not removed until the new jail be built. [Laughter.]

They nominated McClellan. They then came to me and said: "You'll join us?" I told them not much. They had got them all. It was a big cheese and had been four years roasting, and it is seldom you get so many wharf rats in one box as they did at this Convention. [Laughter.] I came back to New York, and the only noise along the route I heard was the rattle of the cars, which seemed to say, "McClellan!" "McClellan!" and they tortured that into cheers for their candidate. [Laughter.]

I came to New York and the Regency offered me a seat in the cabinet. I told them I knew of forty-one appointments already. I told them that I recollected that upon another occasion an individual offered vast possessions, when the devil did not own a potato patch. [Laughter.] And when they gave cheers for McClellan, it reminded me of a whistling at a funeral. When Mr. Hall, the chairman of the Philadelphia committee to write to Mr. Train to stomp the State, wrote to me, I said:

"Chicago Nomination—Positive Boil.

"October Elections—Comparative Boiler.

"November Elections—Superlative Bores."

I also said

November 8th, 1864.
The Democratic Party.
Disease—Party on the Brain.

I told these men they could not carry a State, and I sincerely believe that McClellan will not get one electoral vote. [Cheers.] I came here and was surprised to find that you had a distinction in your vote—a soldiers' vote and a home vote. That idea is fatal to success. Who started the idea? Are the soldiers nobodies that they should not be included in the "home" vote? When you sent your dispatches over the country, why didn't you say, "we have given 15,000 to 20,000 against McClellan?" [Cheers.] I believe this distinction is nothing but a matter of betting between you men. But you have no right to bet when the country may be dying. [Cheers.]

You must be in earnest. I have never seen such a position as that occupied by the Democratic party to-day. Once the Democratic party had principles. If there was a war in Hungary, the party decided which side they were on. If there was a war anywhere over the world, the Democratic party had opinions; but for once they don't know when there is a great rebellion in our own country, which side they are on! I would like to know where McClellan is, and where the Democratic party is. McClellan is nothing but a political trickster. His letter is neither war nor peace. It is neither white nor black. It is neither male nor female! It is a political enunciate, and there is nothing more of it.

I don't know what these men meant, but I went to them, and they promised me that if Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania went against them they would withdraw McClellan for Dix. I knew the loyal people would have gone for a loyal man, and that Mr. Lincoln himself would have gone for him, in order to save the country. [Cheers.] Mr. Ward (Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania) telegraphed that the Democrats had carried Pennsylvania by thirty thousand majority. [Laughter.] I afterward went to Mr. Ward and told him to call the Pennsylvania delegation together, in order to have the Convention reassemble. "What can I do?" says he. I said, "Call the Convention!" He said, "It is too late—there is no time." Then I said, "If you don't do it I will stomp the State of Pennsylvania against you." [Cheers.] Ward told me to go to some one else, and also that they were going to have a meeting at Harrisburg. I went to Drexel, and he sent me to Mr. Childs, the publisher, but they could not move. They were afraid of the Rothschilds! There is no individual among any of these men. They simply sneeze where Belmont takes a pinch of snuff. I went to New York and saw Belmont. He said, "We have not Pennsylvania. I have got letters from all parts of the State." And yet I could see far enough in the future to know that he could not carry Pennsylvania by 50,000 shot. [Cheers.] I don't believe it.

Mr. Train drew an amusing caricature of the two candidates, represented by trains of cars—the Lincoln train carrying everything while the two-horse team of McClellan is left at Jersey.

I think there ought to be a large minority in the country. It is our safety now there don't seem to be a minority in the Union! I think McClellan should be satisfied with Indiana, Pennsylvania and Ohio, but he seems determined to carry all his friends with him. He is like the Irishman who was asked to buy a trunk. "And what for?" "To put your clothes in," said the storekeeper. "What, and go naked?" [Laughter.] I recommend Mr. McClellan to buy a trunk.

Mr. Train desired to say a few words on the subject of State rights or State sovereignty. Of all things that doctrine, as laid down by the leaders of what has assumed the name of Democratic party, is the most absurd. Individuals make families, families make up the towns, towns make up the counties, counties make States, and States make up the Union, and the Union has a flag, and a contract called a Constitution, which delegated their State sovereignty and rights to that Constitution and that flag. No State has a right to coin money; no State has a right to pass laws, to levy taxes on imports; no State has a right to do anything that is not consistent with the great Constitution of the country; that document is the supreme law of the land. [Great applause.] No State has under that Constitution any right to alter that Constitution except by a convention of two thirds of the people; and yet the South when Ft. Sumter was fired upon, dispensed with that letter formally. Yet there are men in the North who are blind enough to follow the lead of August Belmont, the agent of Rothschild, and say they were right.

There are two parties—one that rejoices when our army captures forty-three pieces of artillery—[Cheers]—the other droops their heads in despondency, or swear 'tis a lie. [Laughter and applause.] There are two parties—one puts up gold, when up goes the price of everything else; and the other is a party that believes success in our army will bring down the price of gold. [Applause.] There are men constantly hoping for reverses in our armies, that they may put up the price of gold in order to elect McClellan. Yet these men ask the poor man to vote for them. He would not say that the Democratic party was composed of traitors, but he well knew the leaders of that party are traitors to it, and are selling it out as sheep are sold in the shambles. [Applause.] He stood here as the representative of the people, not of a party or part of a party, and we say down with the politicians and up with the people. [Tremendous applause from all parts of the room.] We will never save the country by letting such politicians rule as Belmont, the agent of the Rothschilds of England. [Applause.] He had said that in the case of the riot in New York, the voice of the people there was the voice of the devil. [Laughter and applause.]

In a conversation with Gov. Seymour, in presence of Sanford Church, he told him that their party would be defeated in that State by 40,000. [Cheers.] Oh! it is not the election, Mr. Train, said Gov. Seymour. "It is not the election." "What is it?" The Governor dodged about as much as McClellan in writing letters. [Laughter and applause.] "Do you mean revolution?" Why, sir, there is no fight in you. [Applause.] There are in this world two bodies, positive and negative, and when revolution comes you will find that the absence of your bodies will be much better and more whole than your presence of mind. [Uproarious laughter.] You will be, Mr. Seymour, like an Irish friend of mine, who saved his life by putting his breastplate on behind. [Roars of laughter.]

He, the speaker, did not know what to make of such men. He told Barlow that if the nomination of McClellan was not withdrawn he would stomp the State against him. [Applause.] He did not be-

long to any party; he was an independent man, above all party, he was for the Union, and it is well that in times such as these we have a few independent men in favor of the Union. [Tremendous applause.] He had telegraphed to-night to Gov. Morton, who has just been re-elected Governor of Indiana, that in Pennsylvania we will swamp the gunboat by 50,000 majority. [Great applause.] That the crew might be saved, but that the leaders would be drowned, for none of them knew how to swim.

What he desired to say, and what he wished to impress upon the minds of all, is this fact, that the present organization of the Democratic party was perfected in England, and thus the country is to be sold out to the Rothschilds if this party is successful. He had said at Chicago that the money that was used in buildings the wigwag at that place was paid by the agent of the Rothschilds. Every paper in England except the Star and Daily News is in favor of McClellan.

What we do we must do in earnest. We charged England with making this war, with nominating McClellan, and that Belmont, the agent of Rothschild, is now sending money into Pennsylvania in order that England, by force of circumstances, may escape paying one hundred millions of dollars to America.

Charles H. Porter, of Virginia, State Attorney at Norfolk, has been sentenced to six months' confinement for the use of treasonable language, so says the New York Tribune.

Public Speaking.

Gen. SPEED S. FRY, will address his fellow citizens at the following places and times: Bardonia, October 31; Springfield, November 1; Mackville, November 2; Shelbyville, November 4; Frankfort, November 5. Hours of speaking 1½ o'clock P. M. each day. Friends will please give due notice.

Public speaking.

GEORGE M. THOMAS, Elector for Lincoln and Johnson, will speak at Escalopia, November 3d; Hamrick's School House, November 4th; Bankership's, November 5th; Brightman's, November 7th. Speaking at each place at 1 o'clock, P. M. H. TAYLOR, McClellan Elector, is invited to attend.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility. For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. June 27, 1864—336-t&w1v.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

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Frankfort, June 22, 1864—335-3m.

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August 8, 1864—334-tw1m.

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May 22, 1864 w&w1v-825.

RUNAWAYS IN GARRARD JAIL.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro girl calling herself LUCY. She is about 15 years old and is of bright copper color. Says she belongs to E. Herndon, near Monticello, Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C. September 27, 1864—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, 15th September, 1864, a negro girl calling herself LYDIA. She is about 16 or 18 years old, copper color. Says she belongs Dr. Perkins, of Pulaski county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C. September 27, 1864—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 15th of September, 1864, a negro woman calling herself NELLY. She is about 30 or 35 years old, dark complexion. Says she belongs to Sallie Cuffy, of Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C. Sept. 27, 1864—1m

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 15th day of September, 1864, a negro woman calling herself MELLY JANE. Said woman is about 30 or 35 years old, dark complexion. Also, her daughter JENNY. Said Jenny is about 16 years old, copper color. They belong to John G. dard, of Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C. Sept. 27, 1864—1m.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

Medical Department.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL SESSION will commence on the first Monday in October, 1864, and continue four months.

BENJAMIN R. PALMER, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

J. LAWRENCE SMITH, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

THEODORE S. BELL, M. D., Professor of the Science and Practice of Medicine.

LEWELLYN POWELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Medicine.

A. W. BENSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the Faculty.

LEWIS ROGERS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

GEORGE W. BAYLESS, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.

THOS. P. SATTERWHITE, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

For further information or circular address J. W. BENSON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

Louisville, Sept. 12, 1864.—tw4t.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

OF THE

THE COMMONWEALTH

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large,
JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co

District Electors.
First District—N. R. BLACK.
Second District—E. R. WEIR.
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

By the President of the United States of America.

It has pleased ALMIGHTY God to prolong our national life another year, defending us with His guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad, and vouchsafing to us in His mercy many signal victories over the enemy who is of our own household. It has also pleased our HEAVENLY FATHER to favor as well our citizens in their homes as our soldiers in their camps and our sailors on the seas with unusual health. He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and by immigration, while He has opened the labor of our workmen in every department of industry with abundant reward. Moreover, He has pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage and resolution sufficient for the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence as a nation to the cause of freedom and humanity, and to afford to us reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart the LAST THURSDAY IN NOVEMBER NEXT as a day which I desire to be observed by all my fellow citizens, wherever they may then be, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer to ALMIGHTY God, the beneficent CREATOR and RULER OF THE UNIVERSE; and I do further recommend to my fellow citizens aforesaid, that on that occasion they do reverently humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the GREAT DISPOSER OF EVENTS for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace, union and harmony throughout the land, which I have pleased Him to assign as a dwelling place for ourselves and our posterity throughout all generations.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Union Mass Meeting at Frankfort, Kentucky.

On Thursday, November 3, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., and also at night, there will be held in Frankfort Ky., a grand Union Mass Meeting by the friends of the Government, to which the loyal people of all parts of Kentucky are cordially invited.

The following eminent men are among the speakers invited, and expected to be present and address the assembled people on that occasion, viz:

Governor Morton, Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, Hon. Montgomery Blair, Curtis F. Burnam, Hon. Green Clay Smith, Col. W. S. Rankin, Hon. Henry Stanberry, Governor John Brough, Hon. S. P. Chase, Schuyler Colfax, Charles Anderson, William R. Kinney, Hon. Lucien Anderson, W. W. Trimble, Judge Goodloe, M. L. Rice, Hon. Mr. Randall, Hon. Jas. F. Buckner, and Gen. S. S. Fry.

The loyal ladies and gentlemen of the surrounding counties of Shelby, Anderson, Fayette, Woodford, Owen, Henry, Boyle, Mercer, Jessamine, Oldham, Scott and Harrison, are especially urged to attend this reunion, as they can do so with but little inconvenience or expense.

Let us carry the Capital of our State for the Union ticket; we ought to do so, and there are good reasons for believing that by a vigorous campaign we can do so. Our ranks are daily increasing, while the enemies of the Government are daily diminishing. One more charge, and the victory is ours.

On the 24th October, the opponents of the New Constitution of Maryland, just adopted by a vote of the people of that State, applied to the Superior Court of Baltimore for a mandamus, directing Governor Bradford to throw out the vote of the soldiers on the New Constitution. The petition was refused, and the case was carried to the Court of Appeals. The soldiers don't vote anywhere, to suit the Copperheads, and hence the efforts to prevent them from voting at all. The Copperheads are equally opposed to their fighting, and hence they rejoice in military disasters. But they have had nothing in this line to rejoice over, lately.

The New York Daily News appears in the most piteous manner to Gen. McClellan to publish a few brief words repudiating the explanation he gives the Chicago platform in his letter of acceptance. The News says, political candor, honesty and integrity, and the best interests of the Democratic party, require that Gen. McClellan should do so!

Guerrillas Around.

We understand that guerrillas make the neighborhood of Stamping Ground a rendezvous, and that from five to thirty visit that point frequently. On the 27th October, five passed there on a marauding tour. Among other depredations they committed was to steal a negro and two horses from R. A. Alexander, one of the horses was a stallion for which Mr. A. has refused \$15,000. Afterwards at different points on the Versailles turnpike they stopped Messrs. Ed. Keenon, Chuch Bailey, Perry, Collins, and others of this city and vicinity, and robbed them of what money they had, watches, &c. From Mr. Keenon they took a mare and an overcoat and \$15. Shortly afterward, Mr. Alexander with several men came along in pursuit of the marauders, and some of the party got near enough to fire upon them. After several shots were fired, one of the rebels slipped off his horse and took to a corn field, leaving his horse, saddle, a pistol, several blankets, an overcoat, &c., in the possession of the pursuers. About this time the negro they had taken from Mr. Alexander got away from them, and brought back to Mr. Keenon his mare and overcoat. Mr. Alexander's party followed the marauders to the river at Clifton, where the rebels crossed in the ferryboat. Having got safely over they called to Mr. Alexander to come on and get his horse. Being unable to get across the pursuers returned. The guerrilla party we understand was under the command of a man named James Davis. The horse captured from the band we understand belongs to a lady in Scott.

Capital Hotel.

We would call the attention of our readers to the following from the "Danville Tribune." Mr. Akin formerly resided at that place:

THE CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT.—This is one of the finest Hotels in the State. It was built a few years ago by the city, at a cost of over \$100,000. It contains about 130 rooms, is lighted by gas, heated by a furnace, and has all the modern improvements are attached to this establishment. It has been sold to Mr. J. B. Akin, of this place. We know Mr. A. and with confidence can say the citizens will have a No. 1 Hotel, and everybody who stops (which will be a goodly number) at the House, will find everything that the country affords, and a clever host. We will doubtless give him a call next winter.

Letter from Gen. Sherman.

On the 20th September the New York Herald, a McClellan organ, published this paragraph:

"But we have heard a statement relative to a private letter from Gen. Sherman containing the following words, or words to this effect: 'I believe that ninety-nine out of every hundred soldiers in this army'—the late army of Atlanta—"would vote for Gen. McClellan, whether with or without my consent; but if my influence can suffice to make the hundredth man cast his vote the same way it shall not be wanting." This report we give as one known to us to be prevalent in army circles, but without vouching for its accuracy."

John C. Hamilton, Esq., immediately transmitted the paragraph to Gen. Sherman with the remarks:

"I feel that an expression of opinion by you, contradictory of the inclosed statement, in a form avoiding everything personal, would be of importance."

In response to this Mr. Hamilton received the following:

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, KINGSTON, GEO., October 11, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: There is not one word of truth in the paragraph you sent me cut from the New York Herald of September 20. I never thought, said or wrote that McClellan would get "ninety-nine out of every hundred" votes in the army. I am as ignorant of the political bias of the men of this army, as you are at a distance of a thousand miles, and I would as soon think of tampering with a soldier's religion as with his preference for men. I have not and shall not influence a vote in the coming struggle. I believe Mr. Lincoln has done the best he could.

With respect, &c.,
W. T. SHERMAN.

JOHN HAMILTON, Esq.

Vallandigham supports McClellan, and Vallandigham, on the 14th of January, 1863, said:

"I had rather my right arm were plucked from its socket and cast into eternal burnings, than with my convictions, to have thus defiled my soul with the guilt or moral perjury!"

I did not support the war, and to-day I bless God that not the smell of so much as one drop of its blood is upon my garments!"

Vallandigham has always as acted on the side of the rebels, and has thrown as far as he was able, every obstruction in the way of the Union cause. No Union man will controvert that fact.

Gov. Bramlette supports McClellan, and yet Gov. Bramlette said, in his inaugural address:

"Kentucky will not affiliate with those at home, or in other States, whose manifest object, is, under the pretence of opposition to war measures, to cover their real purpose of crippling the energies of our Government, paralyzing its arm of just defense, and forwarding the aims of the rebellion."

Well now the Governor is affiliating with Vallandigham, Pendleton, the Woods, and the Seymours of other States, and with Wickliffe, Powell, Wolfe, and others in this State, in support of the Chicago nominees and the platform upon which that convention put its nominees, whose real purpose has ever been to cripple the energies of the Government, paralyze its arm of just defense and forward the aims of the rebellion. He is doing that very thing. But Kentucky is not and will not. The State now, as well as when the Governor spoke for her, refuses any such affiliation. She is going to show her detestation of any such affiliation by voting for Lincoln and Johnson, while the Governor may vote for the disunion platform and the anti-Union nominees.

Is he the same pure Christian.

About the middle of May, 1864, the following appeared as an editorial article in the Louisville Journal:

A very able and distinguished military man, an honest citizen of Kentucky, left the State at the beginning of the rebellion, and accepted a high position in the Confederate service. He is in that service now. He has a family in Kentucky, and of course he has no means of supporting it. His family must necessarily depend on its own exertions. His eldest son, a young married man of fine intelligence, a pure Christian, and a gentleman amply competent to fill in the best manner a situation as a clerk in any house of business, desires and needs such a situation. He cannot support his family without a salary of a hundred dollars per month.

Now, if any individual or firm wishes the services of such a true young gentleman, as we have mentioned, let an application be made to us, or to the first three letters of the alphabet, to our care, or at the postoffice.

In the Journal of October 27, 1864, the following editorial appeared. Is the chief personage referred to in each article the same pure Christian?

AFFAIRS IN HENRY COUNTY.—AN OUTRAGE.—It appears to be the general impression that the guerrillas have departed from Henry county, and no trouble from plundering bands is now experienced by the citizens. We are informed that this is a mistake. There is no doubt that Jesse and a portion of his men have left for "paris unknown," yet the county is still overrun by thieving gangs. There are said to be some two hundred men scattered throughout that section of the country engaged in acts of pillage, who acknowledge John Marshall as their chief. It is believed in Newcastle that Jesse's sudden departure from the State was caused by a Colonel Giltner, of the rebel army, who was commissioned by General Forrest to look after rebel bands in Kentucky, and urge upon them the necessity of joining the Confederate forces at the front without delay. In all probability we will not hear of Jesse's exploits in the State again for some time.

He is moving with the evident intention of joining Forrest, and, perhaps, by this time, is south of the Tennessee river. John Marshall is surrounded by a set of desperadoes, and he is a disgrace to the name he bears. Last week he was guilty of one of those barbarous acts that belong to a darker age. A gentleman in Henry county, by the name of Thomas, had employed several negroes to cut up his corn. A general justification was to be had at night, and the negroes from the neighborhood were invited to attend a corn-cutting by the light of the moon. While two darkies were on their way to Mr. Thomas's field, singing as it is customary for negroes to do in the country, John Marshall, surrounded by eight of his most desperate followers, suddenly appeared in the road and commanded the two sable individuals to come to a halt. One of them attempted to escape, and was fired upon twice, both shots taking effect. He ran toward Mr. Henry's house, and, on reaching the yard, fell a corpse.

The other negro backed into a fence-corner and piteously begged for his life, telling the outlaws that he would accompany them and do any thing they asked of him if they would not kill him. Marshall turned a deaf ear to his pleadings, and drawing a revolver fired six shots at the frightened African, each ball passing through the body. He then sprang from his horse, dragged the dead body into the road, and stamped the head and face into a jelly.

The following morning he breakfasted at a gentleman's house in the vicinity, and, before sitting down to the table, he boasted of the perpetration of this cowardly murder and inhuman outrage. The blood was still upon his garments and hands, and he referred to the dark stains with a smile of grim satisfaction. He asserted that he fired the two shots at the negro who attempted to escape, and hoped that he had killed him. The lady, at whose house Marshall was an unwelcome guest, reproved him for his cruelty, and several of his men did the same thing. He laughed over it as if it was a matter of but little moment, and simply an everyday transaction. We are well aware that many of the friends of young Marshall will be surprised to read this statement, and, perhaps, now feel inclined to question the veracity of the same. For the sake of humanity we would wish that the charges were devoid of truth; but they are made by a responsible gentleman, one fully conversant with all the incidents related, and he assures us that they are true. Such open lawlessness and depravity of heart will sooner or later meet the demand of justice, and the retribution will be terrible.

Astounding Rascality.

A few days since the Louisville Journal cautioned its anti-Union readers against telegraphic dispatches which, it said, might report frauds, etc. Was the Journal aware of the rascality being perpetrated by the New York State Agents [who are all Chicago] upon the soldiers' votes, and thus put in a warning beforehand to break the force of any disclosure that might take place?

We have heretofore informed our readers that the soldiers' voting law of New York provides that each soldier shall inclose his ballot in a sealed envelope previous to election day, and the envelope being sent to the writer's place of residence is deposited for him by proxy in the ballot-box.

A State Agent is sent to each Division of the Army to collect these envelopes, ballots, and see that they are properly sent to the place where the soldiers respectively reside. These State Agents are all appointed by Gov. Seymour, who was President of the anti-Union Convention which nominated McClellan and Pendleton, and it is the half-crazy tool of Fernando Wood, Ben. Wood, Dean Richmond, Vallandigham, and that class of traitors. To what scoundrels this duty was assigned by Gov. Seymour, our readers will see by the subjoined telegrams:

Washington, Oct. 26.—The startling discovery has been made that enormous frauds have been committed in receiving the soldiers' vote of New York. This vote, it should be understood, differs from the votes of the soldiers in most other States in being by proxy. The soldier seals up his ballot and transmits it to his county at home to be cast for him on the proper day. It has been discovered that a system of wholesale tampering with these soldier's ballots, after they have been sealed up, has been inaugurated,—the envelopes have been heated till the mullage melted and became unsealed. The Lincoln ballots were then taken out and

McClellan ballots substituted, and the envelopes sealed up again. The extent of the fraud is not yet ascertained, but some thousands of ballots are said to have been thus opened. Suspicion rests, among others, upon Gov. Seymour's State agents here. Gen. Doubleday's Military Commission is ordered to investigate the matter forthwith. The affair proves a decided sensation in political circles.

Washington, October 27.—The New York State Agent in this city was arrested to-day, and his office closed.

Albany, October 27.—The following dispatch, addressed to the Executive Department here, was received to-day:

Baltimore, October 27.—To Moses J. Ferry: The State Agents at Baltimore, Edward Donahue, Jr., of Albany, Peter Kirby, of Lewis county, and Dr. Jones, of New York City, voting agents, have been arrested by the Provost Marshal, who also closed the New York State Agency.

Gov. Seymour is in Buffalo, and the telegram has been sent to him.

New York, October 27.—Moses J. Ferry, New York State Agent at Baltimore, arrested on the charge of forging soldiers' votes, has made a full confession. He acknowledges forging of large numbers, and gives the names of parties who assisted him. Several prominent persons are said to be implicated, but their names are not given.

To what schemes will the McClellanites resort to break the force of this exposure of their frauds?

Working Men, Read and Reflect, and then Vote.

We call the attention of working men, of farmers, inventors, clerks and teachers, in a word to all who make their living by work, to the following views of rebel papers and leaders.

The Richmond Examiner wrote not long ago:

"We have got to hate everything with the prefix free; from free negroes down and up, through the whole catalogue. Free farms, free labor, free society, free will, free thinking, free children and free schools, all belong to the same brood of damnable imbeciles. But the worst of all these abominations, is the modern system of free schools. We abominate the system, because the schools are free."

The Muscogee (Alabama) Herald wrote: "Free society! We sickened of the name. What is it, but a conglomeration of greasy mechanics, filthy operatives, small-fisted farmers, and moon-struck theorists? All the Northern States are devoid of society fitted for well-bred gentlemen. The prevailing class meets with is that of mechanic struggling to be genteel, and small farmers who do their own drudgery; and yet who are hardly fit for association with a gentleman's body servant [slave]. This is your free society!"

The Richmond Enquirer declares that the rebellion of slaveholders was justifiable, because:

"The experiment of universal liberty has failed. The evils of free society are insufferable and impracticable in the long run. It is everywhere starving, demoralized, and insurrectionary. Policy and humanity alike forbid the extension of its evils to new peoples and coming generations. Thus, free society must fall and give way to slave society, a social system old as the world and universal as man."

Howell Cobb, of Georgia, one of the leaders in the rebellious movement, advocated the enslavement of all workingmen and women:

"There is, perhaps, no solution of the great problem of reconciling the interests of labor and capital, so as to protect each from the encroachments and oppressions of the other, so simple as slavery. By making the laborer himself capital, the conflict ceases and the interests become identical."

These are the men whom the anti-Union Chicago party would require us to sue for peace on any terms, and by whose will they are willing that this country should be governed.

Workingmen, are you ready for this? Will you bow down to the behests of those who thus insult and despise you, and who place even the negro above you? By voting for the Chicago platform with its nominees, McClellan and Pendleton, you answer, Yes! By voting for Lincoln and Johnson, you answer, No; and assert your freedom and manhood.

Soldiers Voting in the State.

For the benefit and information of the Kentucky Soldiers in this State, we publish the following Circular:

COMMONWEALTH OF KY.,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 10th, 1864.

The attention of the qualified voters of this State, in actual military service of the United States or of this State, who may be in the State on the day of the next Presidential election, is called to the following clause of Chapter 572 of an Act passed by the last General Assembly:

"That all qualified voters of this State, who shall be in the military service of the United States or of this State, either within this State or without the same, on the day of the next Presidential election, shall be entitled to exercise the right of suffrage at the election to be held pursuant to law, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November next, for the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, at any voting precinct in this State, whether resident therein or not."

By which it will be perceived that all soldiers of this State, who are qualified voters, are authorized to vote at any precinct where they may be within the State; and those out of the State will vote in camp, to whom Forms and Instructions have been sent.

E. L. VANWINKLE,
Secretary of State.
By JAS R. PAGE,
Assistant Secretary.

We also call attention to the 8th section of the Soldiers' voting law:

"§ 8. The judges shall see that order is maintained, and that each voter be permitted to go to the polls and vote, without intimidation or restraint, for the men of his choice."

Do not Deceived.

Judge Douglas was right. "There can be no neutrals in this war. A man must be for the Union and the Government or he is against it. There are but two parties in this contest—patriots and traitors."

General Orders!!

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KY.,
Lexington, Ky., October 26, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 7.

It has come to the knowledge of the General Commanding that persons, in this Military District, in public speeches and otherwise, are encouraging their partisans to go to the polls armed at the ensuing election, under the false pretense that the military meditate illegal interference.

A more effectual means of inciting the large rebel element in our midst to acts of violence, and of deterring peaceable and orderly citizens from attending the polls, could not be well devised.

The Commanding General is resolved, so far as the means at his disposal will allow, to have a fair and free election, and to this end every aid will be afforded to the officers of the election in enforcing the State laws upon the subject, both as to the admission of qualified voters and the exclusion of those who are disqualified.

The rebel element in our midst, whether resident or sojourning in other States has no right to interfere in our elections; and those who are known as adherents of the cause of the rebellion will not be permitted to indulge in seditious discussions, attend political meetings or the places of voting on election day. They must remain quiet or leave the State. The Act of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, of March 11, 1862, must be the test of political rights to all such; and neither false oaths or the culpable connivance of partisan officers of elections will shield from punishment those who violate it.

The following is the Act of the Legislature above referred to:

"An act to amend Chapter 15, of the Revised Statutes, entitled Citizens, Expatriation and Aliens."

"§ 1. Be it enacted, &c., That any citizen of this State who shall enter into the service of the so-called Confederate States, in either a civil or military capacity, or enter into the service of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, in either a civil or military capacity, or having heretofore entered such service of either the Confederate States or Provisional Government, shall continue in such service after this Act takes effect, or shall take up and continue in arms against the military forces of the United States or the State of Kentucky, or shall give voluntary aid and assistance to those in arms against said forces, shall be deemed to have expatriated himself, and shall no longer be a citizen of Kentucky, nor shall he again be a citizen, except by permission of the Legislature by general or special statute."

"§ 2. That whenever a person attempts, or is called on to exercise any of the Constitutional or legal rights and privileges belonging only to citizens of Kentucky, he may be required to negate, on oath, the expatriation provided in the first section of this Act, and upon his failure or refusal to do so, shall not be permitted to exercise any such right or privilege."

"§ 3. This Act to be of force in thirty days from and after its passage."

All acts voluntarily done by a citizen, and designed or intended by him to aid or assist those in arms, against the United States, or State of Kentucky, are embraced by the Statute.

"Aid and assistance" may be given to those in arms by words as well as acts, as, for instance, by giving valuable information, persuading and inducing persons to enlist in the rebel service &c.

It is perfectly easy for discreet and patriotic officers of the election to distinguish, under the terms of this law, legal from disfranchised voters. Those officers, and not suspected persons applying to vote, are the judges, both of the sense of the oath to be administered, of the proper questions to be put and answered, and of the legal effect of the facts disclosed.

Officers within this command will promptly arrest every one violating this order; and citizens are requested to communicate infractions of it to the nearest military authority.

By command of
BREVET MAJ. GEN. S. G. BURBRIDGE.
J. B. DICKSON,
Capt. and A. A. G.

Oct. 31st, 1864.—to.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KY.,
Lexington Ky., Oct. 26, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 8.

The irregular bands of armed men within our lines, disconnected from the rebel army, who prowl through the country, and subsist by preying upon the property of citizens, and of the Government, are guerrillas, and will hereafter be treated as such.

They are here without an idea of permanent occupancy, or with a reasonable hope of seriously injuring our communications. They form no part of the organized army of the rebellion, and when captured are not entitled to the treatment prescribed for regular soldiers, but by the laws of war they have forfeited their lives.

Frequent robberies and murders, committed by these outlaws, demand that the laws of war be stringently meted out to them.

Hereafter no guerrillas will be received as prisoners, and any officer who may capture such, and extend to them the courtesies due prisoners of war, will be held accountable for disobedience of orders.

By command of
BREVET MAJ. GEN. S. G. BURBRIDGE,
J. BATES DICKSON,
Capt. and A. A. G.

OFFICIAL: October 31st-1864.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 31st day of Oct., 1864, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Bartlett, A. J. (2)
Bartlett, J. D.
Brown, Mrs. Pauline
Beese, John
Dixon, Mrs. Nancy
Fletcher, Mrs. Annie
Green, Miss Leomy
Gall, W. A.
Hawkins Miss Ellen
Hawkins, Charles W.
Hawkins, Miss Ellenora
Hawkins, Eda
Hawkins, Miss Malvina
Harman, Dr. Charles
Huse, George C.
Holl, Ben.
Hunsley, Priscilla
Hunsley, L. C.
Howard, Mrs. Matilda
Hunt, Mrs. Maria
Hunt, Mrs. Maryann
Hunt, Elizabeth F.
Hunt, Mrs. Mary A.
Hunt, Mrs. Bell
Hunt, Geo. W.
Hunt, J. C.
Hunt, Cylas
Hunt, M. R.
Hunt, Wash, Thomas

Persons calling for any of the above letter, will please say "advertised" and give date of list.

Office open from 7½ o'clock, A. M., until 5 P. M.

Oct. 31, 1864.—1t.—372.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.

M'KINLEY OIL COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 2.

The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company, have declared a dividend of THREE PER Cent. out of the earnings of the Company for the month of September, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 81 JOHN STREET, New York, to shareholders of records at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON,
Treasurer.

October 21st, 1864.—tw6t.

Commissioner's Notice.

John H. Vaughan, Administrator of Elizabeth Ward, deceased, Plaintiff,
vs
Elizabeth Ward's heirs and creditors, Defendants.

Petition in Equity.

THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned Master Commissioner for settlement, all persons having claims against the estate of Elizabeth Ward deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same to me, sworn to and proven as required by law, on or before the 26th day of November next, for settlement, otherwise, they will be barred.

G. W. GWIN, Commissioner.
Franklin Circuit Court.

To the Creditors of Thos. S. Page.

THE Circuit Court at its October term made this order:

It is ordered that the Trustee loan to the creditors respectively, whose debts are fully and satisfactorily proven herein, an amount of the money on hand, as shown by his report aforesaid, on their respective bonds with good security not exceeding one-third each of the principal of their respective claims, payable one day after date, and report the same to this court. Bonds will be prepared for those who hold such claims and choose to take the money.

A. W. DUDLEY,
Assignee and Trustee of T. S. Page.
Oct. 31, 1864.—tw3w.

SHULTZE & BROTHER'S

EXCELSIOR

New Music Store!

We have a large stock of

BRADBURY PIANOS,
CABINET ORGANS

AND

SHEET MUSIC,

—ALSO—

SABBATH SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS,
GLEE BOOKS, &c.

Which we offer for sale at reasonable prices.

We shall shortly receive a large stock of other musical instruments and musical merchandise generally.

Our store is now at

No. 4, Higgins Block,

